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400 tons, and
apply to John
Campbell senior,
in Glasgow, or
the Master
at Greenock.
A BLACKSMITH
used to Horse-
shoeing and other
country work,
willing to engage
for a term of years
to go abroad,
and who is well
recommended, will
meet with good en-
agement.
GLASGOW, Sept. 6. 1786.

The Caledonian



Mercury. No. 10,151.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2. 1786.

THE THEATRE ROYAL

Will shortly OPEN with a Select Company from
SADLERS WELLS,
Who will exhibit a variety of New, Comic, and entertain-
ing Performances, the particulars of which will be expre-
sed in the bills.
Among the several performers engaged are,
THE LITTLE DEVIL,
Signor **PIETRO BOLOGNA,**
Mr HUNTLEY,
Mr BELLMOY,
Signora **PIETRO BOLOGNA,**
And **LA BELLE ESPAGNOLE.**
Monfr. **SCALIOGNI** is likewise engaged,
AND HIS TROOPS;
With a fresh reinforcement lately arrived from Paris.
The same Performances will be presented at the Theatre
in **GLASGOW,** of which due notice will be given.

This day is Published, Price 3 s. sewed,

LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO
SOAME JENYNS, Esq;
CONTAINING
STRICTURES

ON THE
Writings of **EDWARD GIBSON, Esq;** Dr **PIRIESTLEY,**
Mr THEOPHILUS LINDSAY, &c. &c.
And an Abstract of Dr **PIRIESTLEY's** Account Current with
REVELATION.

Non ego venio ut venis suffragia vulgi.

Ti tis 'arabias;

LONDON,

Printed for G. G. and J. ROBINSON, Pater-noster Row,
and C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh.

PHENIX ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Leamard-street, London.

PERSONS insured by this company,
whose annual premiums will fall due at
Michaelmas, are requested to take notice,
that printed acquittances (issued from and
checked at this office) are now in the hands
of the several agents.—The agents of the
Phoenix Company for Scotland are,

John Stenhouse, Esq; Edinburgh,
Messrs Loudoun, Craigie, and Co. Glasgow,
Mr Thomas Sandeman, Perth,
Mr Harry Lumden, Aberdeen.

It is acknowledged on every side, that the equitable sys-
tem upon which insurances against fire are now effected has
been secured to the public by the liberal plan of this com-
pany; and the office has, in return, been honoured with
uncommon marks of public approbation, as the rapid exten-
sion of its business fully proves.

§5 The public are requested to observe, that this com-
pany is not founded on the principle of the contribution-
ship societies, in which persons insured are liable for the
losses of others; but that, on the contrary, the policies of
this office contain a full engagement to pay the whole
amount of any loss sustained; for which purpose, the com-
pany holds in readiness an ample fund in Government secu-
rities, and at all times discharges the demands of sufferers
with as much honour and promptitude as any insurance com-
pany of Great Britain, acting with or without a charter.

Printed proposals, containing the rates of insurance
and full information of the rules, may be had gratis at the
house of every agent.

By Order of the Directors,
H. A. HARDY, Sec. of the Country Department.

FOR JAMAICA,

The Brigantine Jeffrey,

JOHN DUNNET Master,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Port-
Glasgow for Kingston, and the other ports
on the south side of the Island, and will po-
sitively be clear to sail by the 20th October.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Dunnet, or Alex-
ander MacLachlan and Company, Port-Glasgow.

The Jeffrey is British built, and has excellent accomma-
dation for passengers.

AT LONDON FOR BORROWSTOUNNESS,

THE UNITY,

ROBERT HARKET Master,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf,
for Borrowstounness and all places adjacent,
and will sail the 20th October current.

Apply to the Master at the New England Coffeehouse, be-
hind the Royal Exchange, or at the above Wharf.

FOR LONDON,

The Lovely Mary,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Lying in Leith harbour, taking in
goods, and sails the 5th October.

The Master to be spoke with
at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at
Change hours, mornings and even-
ings on board the ship, or at his
house, foot of the shore, Leith.

The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and
the best of usage may be depended on.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE SMACK

NEWCASTLE,

JAMES TAPP Master,

Taking in goods at Miller's Wharf,
opposite Burr Street, for Leith, and
all places adjacent, and will sail
the 9th October positively, wind
and weather serving.
Leith, Sept. 25.

FOR GRENADA,

THE NEW SHIP

TIVOLI,

JAMES MLEISH Master,

Will be ready to receive goods at
Greenock, the 1st of next month,
and clear to sail by the 1st of No-
vember.

She will have the very best accom-
modation for passengers, who may
apply to John Campbell senior, in Glasgow, or the Master
at Greenock.

A BLACKSMITH used to Horse-shoeing and other coun-
try work, willing to engage for a term of years to go abroad,
and who is well recommended, will meet with good en-
agement.
GLASGOW, Sept. 6. 1786.

MEMOIRS of the KING of PRUSSIA.

The following ANECDOTES of the King of Prussia
are related by Voltaire; a writer who for several
years was honoured with the intimacy of Freder-
ick the Great; but who, from an idle quarrel
with his Royal friend, describes his actions, and
the motives of them, with a spirit peculiarly mal-
lignant. Princes should not quarrel for flight
causes with poets, who have been long known to
be an irritable race. The idea of posthumous
fame delights the minds of the best and greatest
characters; and who is so capable of conferring
it as the genuine Poet? The authenticity of Vol-
taire's Memoirs is unquestionable; and so great-
ly was Frederick affected by them, that he was
sedulously employed a short time before his death
in preparing an answer; but had he lived to finish
it, it would probably have been *telum imbelles*;
with regard to literary merit, it would have been
Præsumptio perit.

THE King of Prussia having matured his cou-
rage, and gained several victories, conclud-
ed peace with the Austrians. Maria, to her infi-
nite regret, gave him up the county of Glatz with
Silesia. Having without ceremony broke off his
alliance with France on these conditions, in the
month of June 1742, he wrote me word, says
VOLTAIRE, that he had put himself under a proper
regimen, and should advise other invalids to do the
like.

This Prince was then at the height of his power,
having one hundred and thirty thousand men under
his command, used to victory, and the cavalry of
which he himself had formed. He drew twice as
much from Silesia as it produced to the House of
Austria, saw himself firmly seated in his new con-
quest, and was happy, while the other contending
powers were suffering the miseries of depredation.
Princes in these times ruin themselves by war—he
enriched himself.

He now turned his attention to the embellishment
of the city of Berlin, where he built one of the
finest opera-houses in Europe, whither he invited
artists of all denominations. He wished to acquire
glory of every kind, and acquire it in the cheapest
manner possible.

His father had resided at Potsdam, in a vile old
house; he turned it into a palace. Potsdam became
a pleasant town; Berlin grew daily more extensive;
and the Prussians began to taste the comforts of life,
which the King had entirely neglected. Several
people had furniture in their houses, and some even
wore shirts, for in the former reigns such things
were little known; they wore sleeves and fore-
bodies only, tied on with pack-thread, and the reigning
Monarch had been so educated.

The scene changed as it were by magic; Lace-
dæmon became Athens; deserts were peopled; and
one hundred and three villages were formed from
marshes cleared and drained. Nor did he neglect to
make verses and write music: I therefore was not
so wrong in calling him, The Solomon of the
North. I gave him this nick name in my letters,
and he continued long to bear it.

Public affairs went on no better in France since
the death of Cardinal Fleury, which happened the
29th of February 1743, than they had done during
the two last years of his life. The House of Au-
stria rose from its ashes into new life; France was
pressed hard by England; and we had no resource
left but in the King of Prussia, who had led us into
this war, and who abandoned us in our necessity.—
They conceived the design of sending secretly to
found the intentions of this Monarch, and try if he
was not in a humour to prevent the storm, which,
soon or late, must gather at Vienna, to fall upon
him, after having visited us; to see therefore if he
would not lend us a hundred thousand men on this
occasion, and thus fixed himself more firmly in the
Silesian conquest.

The Duke de Richlieu, and the Duchesse de
Chateauroux first conceived this scheme, the King
adopted it, and Mr Amelot, Minister for foreign af-
fairs, but in a very subaltern situation, was singly
charged to hasten my departure.

A pretext was wanted, and I seized that of my
dispute with the old Bishop of Mirepoix, which met
with his Majesty's approbation. I wrote to the
King of Prussia, that I could no longer endure the
persecutions of this Theatine Monk; and that I
must take refuge with a King, who was a philoso-
pher, to escape the snare of a Bishop, who was a
bigot. This prelate always signed himself *Panc-*
instead of *Pancien*. (the ancient) Bishop of Mire-
poix; and his writing being very bad, we used con-
tinually to read and call him the afs of Mirepoix.
It was a subject of pleantry, and never was nego-
ciation more gay.

The King of Prussia, who struck not with a pal-
ked hand, when the blow was intended for the
cheek of a Monk, or a prelate become courtier, re-
plied with a deluge of sarcasms upon the afs of Mi-
repoix, and pressed me to come.

I took great care, that both my letters and these
answers should be read. It soon came to the Bi-
shop's ears, and he went to complain to his Majesty,
that he was laughed at for a fool in a foreign court.

The King's answer was, it was a matter agreed
on, and he must let it pass without notice.

This answer has very little of the character of
Louis XV. in it; and, as coming from him, always
appeared to me extraordinary. Thus I had at once
the pleasure of revenging myself upon a Bishop, who
had excluded me from the academy, of taking a
very agreeable journey, and of having an opportu-
nity to exert myself in the service of the King and State.

Even the Count de Maurepas entered into this pro-
ject with warmth, because at that time he governed
M. Amelot, and considered himself in fact as the
Minister for foreign affairs.

The most singular part of this business was, that
we were obliged to let Madame du Chatelet into
the secret. There was not in her opinion any thing
in the world so unmanly, so abominable, as for a
man to leave a woman to go and live with a
King; and she would have made a most dreadful
tumult, had they not agreed, that, to appease her,
he should be informed of the reason, and that the
letters should all pass through her hands.

Whatever money I wanted for my journey, was
given upon my mere receipt by M. de Marmontel,
which power I took care not to abuse. I stayed
some time in Holland, while the King of Prussia
was galloping from one end of his territories to the
other, to be present at reviews; and my stay at the
Hague was not useless. I had apartments in the
palace of the *Pietite Cam*, which belonged at that
time to the King of Prussia, in participation with
the House of Orange. His Envoy, the young
Count de Padwitz, loved and was beloved by the la-
dy of one of the principal persons among their High
Mightinesses; and he obtained from her copies of
all their secret resolutions, which at that time were
very prejudicial to the interest of France. These
copies I sent to our court, and my service was found
very acceptable.

When I came to Berlin, his Majesty would lodge
me in the palace, as he had done on my former vi-
sits. He led at Potsdam the life he had always led
since his advancement to the throne: the manner of
it deserves a description.

He rose at five in summer, and six in winter. If
you wish to know the Royal ceremonies, what they
were on great, and what on common occasions, the
functions of his high almoner, his great chamber-
lain, the first gentleman of his bed-chamber, and his
gentleman ushers, I answer, a single lacquey came
to light his fire, dress, and shave him, though he
partly dressed himself alone. His chamber was ra-
ther beautiful; a rich balustrade of silver, ornament-
ed with little loves, of exceeding good sculpture,
seemed to form the alcove of the state-bed, the cur-
tains of which were seen; but behind these curtains,
instead of a bed there was a library; and as to the
real bed, it was a kind of folding couch of straw,
with a slight mattress, and hidden from the view.
Marcus Aurelius and Julian, the two greatest men
among the Romans, and apostles of the Stoics, lay
not on a harder bed.

After he had drank coffee, his minister came with
a large bundle of papers under his arm. This first
minister was a clerk, who lodged up two-pair-of-
stairs, in the house of Puffendorf, and was the sol-
dier, now valet de chambre and favourite, who had
formerly served the King at Cultrín. The Secreta-
ries of State sent all the dispatches to the King's
clerks; they made extracts, which were brought to
his Majesty by this person, and the King wrote his
answer in the margin in two words. The whole af-
fairs of the kingdom were thus expedited in an
hour, and seldom did the Secretaries of State, or
the ministers in office, come into his presence; nay,
there were some to whom he never had spoken.
The King, his father, had put the finances under
such exact regulations, all was executed in such mi-
litary manner, and obedience was so blind, that four
hundred leagues were governed with as much ease as
a manor.

About eleven o'clock, the King, booted, review-
ed his garden his regiment of guards; and at the
same hour all the Colonels did the like throughout
the provinces, in the interval of parade and dinner-
time. The Princes his brothers, the General Of-
ficers, and one or two of his Chamberlains, ate at
his table, which was as well furnished as could be
expected in a country where they had neither game,
tolerable butcher's meat, nor poultry, and where
they got all their wheat from Magdebourg.

When dinner was over, he retired to his cabinet,
and wrote verses till five or six o'clock, when a young
man of the name of Darget, formerly Secretary to
M. de Valory, the French Envoy, came and read
to him. At seven, he had a little concert, at which
he played the flute, and as well as the best per-
formers. His own compositions were often among
the pieces played; for there was no art he did not
cultivate. And, had he lived among the Greeks,
he would not, like Epaminondas, have hid the
mortification to confess he did not understand music.
They supped in a little hall, the most singular
ornament of which was a picture, the design of
which he himself gave to Pene, his painter, and
one of our best colourists. The subject was totally
Priapian. Turtles billing, young men in the em-
braces of young women, nymphs beneath satyrs,
Cupid's lascivious sports, people fainting with
desire at beholding them, and rams and goats at
similar pastimes. The supper was frequently sea-
soned with the same kind of philosophy. And,
any person who had heard the discourse, and looked
at this picture, would have supposed they had caught
the seven Sages of Greece in a brothel.

Never was there a place in the world where libe-
rty of speech was so fully indulged, or where the
various superstitions of men were treated with so
great a degree of pleantry and contempt. God
was respected; but those who in his name had im-
posed upon credulity were not spared. Neither wo-
men nor priests ever entered the palace. And, in a
word, Frederick lived without Religion, without a
Council, and without a Court.

Some of the provincial Judges were about to burn
a poor devil of a peasant, accused of an intrigue of
a shocking nature. No person, however, is execu-
ted in the Prussian dominions, till Frederick has
confirmed the sentence; a most humane law practi-
sed likewise in England, and other countries. The
King wrote at the bottom of the sentence, that free
liberty of opinion and of ***** was allowed
throughout his territories.

A minister near Stettin, thought this indulgence
exceedingly scandalous, and let fall some expressions
in a sermon upon Herod, which glanced at the
King. He was therefore summoned to appear be-
fore the Consistory at Potsdam; though, in fact,
there was no more a Consistory at Court than there
was a mass.

The poor man came. The King put on a band
and surplice. M d'Argens, author of the Jewish
Letters, and one Baron de Polnitz, who had chan-
ged the religion, were placed upon the table, by
way of Bible; and the culprit was introduced by
two grenadiers, and set before these three ministers
of the gospel.

My brother, said the King, I demand, in the name
of the Most High God, who the Herod was con-
cerning whom you preached! He who slew the
children, replied the simple priest. But was this
Herod the First, said the King, for you ought to
know there have been several Herods? The priest
was silent; he could not answer this question.
How! continued the King, have you dared to
preach about Herod, and are ignorant both of him
and his family? You are unworthy of the holy mi-
nistry. We shall pardon you for this time; but
know we shall excommunicate you if ever you dare
hereafter to preach against any one whom you do
not know.

They then delivered his sentence and pardon to
him, signed by three ridiculous names invented on
purpose. We shall go to-morrow to Berlin, added
the King, and we will demand forgiveness for you
of our brotherhood. Do not fail to come and find
us out. Accordingly the priest went, and enqui-
red for these three labourers in the gospel vineyard
all over Berlin, where he was laughed at; but the
King, who had more humour than liberality, for-
got to reimburse him the expences of his journey.

Frederick governed the church with as much de-
spotism as the State. He pronounced the divorces
himself, when husband and wife wanted to pair
themselves differently. A minister one day cited
the Old Testament on the subject of divorces, and
the King told him Moses managed the Jews just as
he pleased; as for me, I must govern my Prussians
to the best of my abilities.

Whether it was from policy or economy, I know
not; but he never granted the least kindness to any
of his former favourites, especially to those who had
risked their lives for him, when he was Prince
Royal. He did not even pay the money he bor-
rowed at that time. As Louis XII. would not
revenge the affronts of the Duke d'Orleans, neither
would the King of Prussia remember the debts of
the Prince Royal.

His poor mistress, who had suffered whipping
for his sake, by the hands of the common hangman,
was married at Berlin to the clerk of the hackney-
coach office, for they had eighteen hackney coaches
at Berlin; and her royal lover allowed her a pen-
sion of seventy crowns (eight pounds fifteen shillings)
a year. She called herself Mademoiselle Saumers,
and was a tall meagre figure, very like one of the
Sybils, without the least appearance of meriting to
be publicly whipped for a Prince.

When, however, he was at Berlin, he made a
great display of magnificence on public days. It
was a superb spectacle for the vain, that is to say,
for almost all mankind, to see him at table, sur-
rounded with twenty princes of the empire, served
in vessels of gold, the richest in Europe, by two and
thirty pages, and as many young Heideques, all
splendidly clothed, and bearing dishes of massy gold.
The state-officers were also employed on these occa-
sions, though unknown at any other time.

After dinner, they went to the Opera at the large
theatre, three hundred feet long, which had been
built without an architect by one of his chamberlains,
whose name was Knobertoff. The finest voices and
best dancers were engaged in his service. Barberini
at that time danced at his theatre; the same who
has since been married to the son of his chancellor.
The King had her carried off by his soldiers from
Venice, and brought even through Vienna as far as
Berlin. He was a little in love with her, because
she had legs like a man; but the thing most of all
incomprehensible, was, that he gave her a salary of
thirty-two thousand livres (above thirteen hundred
pounds). His Italian poet, who was obliged to
put the operas into verse, of which the King him-
self gave the plan, had little more than a thirtieth
part of this sum; but it ought to be remembered,
he was very ugly, and could not dance. In a word,
Barberini touched for her (more than any three
of his ministers of state together).

As for the Italian poet, he one day took care to
pay himself with his own hands, for he stripped of
the gold from the ornaments in an old chapel of the
first King of Prussia's; on which occasion Freder-
ick remarked, that as he never went to the chapel,
had lost nothing. Besides, he had lately written
dissertation in favour of thieves, which is printed
the collection of his academy; and he did not thi-
proper at this time to contradict his writings by
actions.



FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 28.
HAGUE, Sept. 22.

THE following is a translation of the letter delivered to the States General, by his Excellency the Comte de Goertz, on Monday the 18th of this month.

We Frederick-William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, Marquis of Brandenburg, &c. &c. to their High Mightinesses, the States of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, with offers of friendship, and every good thing in our power.

"High and Mighty Lords, particular good Friends and Neighbours."

"As it has pleased Providence to call to himself our much honoured and loved uncle Frederick, late King of Prussia, by which we succeed to the government of the estates which he left, we have thought proper to send to your High Mightinesses, in quality of Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, our Minister of State and Grand Master of the Wardrobe, the Comte de Goertz, to give your High Mightinesses a proof of our esteem, and that he may by word of mouth communicate to you how desirous we are to continue in that friendship and harmony with the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, which has been transmitted down to us by our ancestors for centuries; and also to demonstrate the warm part we take in the unhappy dissensions which have so long divided some of the Provinces, and particularly those which have arisen between some of them and the Stadtholder, Prince of Orange and Nassau, and the very extraordinary oppressions which that Prince is innocently obliged to suffer. We will not detain your High Mightinesses with any dispute on that subject, as his Highness the Prince Stadtholder has, in several different letters to the States of Holland and West-Friesland, explained in a very ample and convincing manner, the injustice of taking from him his prerogatives; but we would rather refer to the letter sent by our predecessor on the 18th September 1785, as well to your High Mightinesses as the States of Holland and West-Friesland, the contents of which well-intentioned letter we seriously confirm and renew, reiterating the amicable request contained in it, that the affairs of the Prince Stadtholder may be directed by such reciprocally agreeable means, that they may be re-established as soon as possible upon their former footing, conformably to the constitution, and the convention. By the present we request your High Mightinesses earnestly and amicably to put his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder in a situation (by means which are not difficult to be found out) to return with honour and propriety to the Hague, to take upon him his high employments; and that a durable termination be put to all the other differences in a manner compatible with equity, and the honour and true interests of all parties, towards which we are willing to contribute, with other friends and neighbours of the Republic, by our councils and mediation, in a manner both equitable and impartial. We have given instructions to the Comte de Goertz to lay all this before your High Mightinesses, and, if circumstances require it, before the States of each particular Province, in a most explicit manner, to promise on our part all that is necessary, and, if it is thought proper, to enter into negotiation on the subject."

"We hope and trust that no suspicions can arise in the minds of your High Mightinesses, or those of the States of any of the Provinces, on account of our interesting ourselves so seriously for the Prince Stadtholder. On the one hand, we are such near relations, that the lot of that Prince, his Consort, our beloved and worthy Sister (of whose sentiments, entirely devoted to the Republic, your High Mightinesses can have no doubt), and their children and posterity cannot be indifferent to us. On the other hand, because we know in the most certain manner, and can assure, that the Stadtholder and all his family are most affectionately attached to the Republic of the United Provinces, and that certainly they will never do any thing against the interest and system of the State; but, on the contrary, will always endeavour to preserve them, and contribute to their well-being; to which we must add, that being the nearest neighbour of the United Provinces; and in consequence of the ties which have never been broken between the two parties, we have great interest that the Government of the Republic, conformable to the ancient situation, should not be changed in any essential point, but always preserved untouched; and that the intestine divisions and differences, which certainly were caused only by a mistrust, may be settled as soon as possible, by an equitable, just and sincere reconciliation; and by a durable good understanding between all the parties concerned."

"We recommend this important affair, together with all that we have mentioned, to your High Mightinesses, in the most sincere and amicable manner; and as we hope not to fail herein, we reciprocally assure your High Mightinesses, that we have, and always shall bear, a neighbourly friendship and affection towards the Republic in general, and each Province in particular."

"Of your High Mightinesses the good friend and neighbour,
(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
(Counter-signed) FINKENSTEIN, V. HERTZBERG."

Berlin, Sept. 2, 1786.

Utrecht, Sept. 20. Letters from Hattem and Elburg are arrived at Amsterdam, in which city many of the inhabitants had taken refuge, advising that the fugitives might return to their habitations, where they would find their property as they left it. In consequence of this several families have returned to those places.

Constantinople, Aug. 9. The people have again begun to shew their discontent in the old way, by setting fire to different parts of the city, and in one part upwards of 130 houses have been burnt down. With regard to warlike preparations, they go on with unremitting activity.

Cadix, Aug. 15. The St. Jacinto man-of-war is arrived from Callao de Lima, having on board 119,135 piastres for account of this Majesty, and 1,955,004 piastres for account of private persons,

4763 marks of manufactured silver, 1,134 golden castilians, and a quantity of other merchandises.

Cadix, Aug. 18. This day arrived a vessel from Callao de Lima, called El Ventura, having on board 2,288,077 piastres, 1736 marks of manufactured silver, &c. Several other vessels richly laden are expected during the course of this month.

Two frigates, one brigantine, and three other vessels, from Callao, Montevideo, Vera-Cruz, the Havannah, and Campechy, arrived on the 13th and 14th of this month, having on board 1,925,462 piastres, 403 marks of manufactured silver, with many other valuable merchandises.

Cadix, Aug. 24. We have accounts from Algiers, that, during the last month, a conspiracy was formed against the life of the Dey, whose cruel and despotic character has excited the hatred of the Algerines. The plot was discovered, however, before it could be put in execution; and most of the conspirators, to the number of twelve, were taken up, and confined in dark dungeons. Eight of them were immediately executed. The other four, though condemned to the same punishment, were not put to death at the same time, but kept, as it was supposed, to see if the torture could extract any discovery from them; but it is most likely they remained firm, as they were executed soon after their accomplices. Some imagine that this severity will extinguish this conspiracy. But let it be remembered, that a tyrant has as many enemies as he has subjects. And, as it is not very possible that the Dey of Algiers can extirpate all his people, and not very likely that he will amend his mode of governing them, it seems probable that a revolution is in embryo that may prove fatal to him.

Paris, Sept. 15. We are assured that the Comte de Mirabeau, and the Marquis de Luchet, are commissioned at Berlin, to put the literary manuscripts left by the late King into order.

Paris, Sept. 16. The ship which brought over the five millions of piastres entered the port of Coruna, and not that of Cadix; it is called the Pleasures, and belongs to the Company of Philippines; she was in a great storm off Cape Horn, but suffered no damage, and had a prosperous voyage from the 1st of October 1785, till her return, although she passed by Manila. The latter route, which has been given up since the time of Philip II. will be in future followed, as all the winds, currents, shoals, &c. are now perfectly known.

Paris, Sept. 19. The wife of Charles Carou, formerly a grenadier, and now a labouring man at Dampierre, in the diocese of Auxerre, was on the 25th and 26th of June brought to bed of four children, all alive at this moment; they were each of them 14 inches long when born; the mother suckles two of them, and the two others are out at nurse. It was seven years since this woman had born any children, and in eight days after her delivery, she attended the market of St. Annand.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Yesterday his Majesty came from Windsor to St. James's; soon after twelve o'clock the levee commenced, the two Secretaries of State, and several of the Foreign Ministers, &c. were present; eight congratulatory addresses were presented, which his Majesty received very graciously. The Earl of Dumfries, on his arrival from Scotland, had a conference. The Council was postponed at three o'clock, when his Majesty set off for Windsor.

The Privy Council was yesterday postponed, in compliment to Mr Pitt; who, with all of both families, is inconsolable for the death of his amiable sister.

We are sorry to hear, that the anxiety of our amiable Queen for the re-establishment of the Princess Elizabeth's health, has greatly impaired her own. The illness of the Princess, it is feared, will end in a decline.

Lord Clarendon held yesterday, at the Post Office, the first board since his appointment. The new Comptroller General has not yet assumed his office.

Great preparations are making in Portman-square, at the hotel of the Duke of Orleans, for the reception of his Royal Highness Le Comte d'Artois, who intends to be present at the next Newmarket races. He long solicited of his brother, the King of France, permission to visit England, and has at last obtained it.

The Archduke of Milan is to take the diversion of hunting to-morrow, for the first time, with the King.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has adopted a proposition which is likely to meet the approbation of the people. It is to establish a body of naval artillery, that is, to teach a number of marines the use of the great gun, by which, in time of action, able seamen will not be taken from the management of the ship, and from the important business of manœuvring, to be put to the guns.

A paragraph having lately appeared in some of the public prints, stating that Commodore Hughes, in his passage to England from the East Indies, touched at the Cape, and was there informed, "That several of the unhappy passengers and crew belonging to the Grosvener Indian, both male and female, are now in the interior parts of Africa," we can from the best authority declare, that no account whatever of any such information having been given to the officer above alluded to, has been received by the Board of Admiralty.

Mr Pitt, as well as the Hon. Mr Elliot, are in comfort for the loss of the amiable Lady Elliot. Those gentlemen continued together at the house in Downing-street, alternately visiting her, for upwards of thirty hours. She was quite calm and collected; and when the found herself almost exhausted, she desired the sacrament might be administered to comfort her in her last moments. The Rev. Dr. Prettyman was sent for, and the ceremony was performed with proper solemnity; after which, the only remaining daughter of the immortal Chatham affectionately took leave of her dear and tender connections, and sunk into the arms of her Saviour and Creator, in the twenty-ninth year of her age; leaving her husband and brother to lament that so much

virtue and goodness was untimely snatched from the world as so early a period.

She had, it seems, complained in the early part of her pregnancy, of a violent pain in the stomach, which continued at intervals to the day of her delivery. The crisis of this disorder turned to a mortification, which was the cause of her death. It is said, that the corpse will be carried to Port Elliot, to be laid in the family vault.

Lady Chatham has been unfortunate in her daughters; both have died in child-bed. The first was married to Lord Mahon, now Earl Stanhope; and the second to the Hon. Mr Elliot. Both the young ladies were as amiable as the mother was respectable. They deferred the enjoyments of life, because they were truly an honour to it.

The French treaty, though settled in all the articles reciprocally by those of the wines and brandy of France, is not likely to be suddenly terminated. The French say, that their brandy is the *fine qua non* of the bargain. They have no chance of sending a larger quantity of their rich wines to England than they do now, and therefore, unless their small white wines are admitted at an *ad valorem* duty, and their brandy at a very easy import, they will be egregious sufferers by the connection; for England would ruin the manufactures of France, and take nothing in return.

It is reported that another Nabob will engage, though not voluntarily, the attention of a great assembly in the course of the ensuing winter.

The late King of Prussia, according to the most accurate statement, has left to his successor an army of 202,417 men, of which 11,611 are artillery and pontonniers; 49,548 cavalry, and 141,218 infantry. The whole admirably disciplined, and well appointed.

The following answer of the Emperor to the inhabitants of Buda, marks the great good sense which predominates in his character, and may be depended upon for its authenticity.

The inhabitants of Buda, in Hungary, deriving the most important advantages from the transfer of several public offices in that city, which were held at Peterburgh, desired permission to erect a statue to his Imperial Majesty, as a mark of their gratitude for the favour he had conferred upon them. The Hungarian Deputies having laid their petition at the foot of the throne, the enlightened Monarch, instead of acquiescing in their demand, wrote, with his own hand, the following answer at the bottom of the petition:

"When I shall have eradicated the prejudices which oppose themselves to the progress of reason, and they are replaced by a pure and well-directed zeal for the interests of our country, and the certain knowledge of what may be most advantageous to it: When every individual of the state shall make his happiness consist in contributing, according to his abilities, to the well-being, safety, and increase of the monarchy:

"When I shall see equity and good order reign in the tribunals—knowledge encrease by the perfection of learning—the instruction of the people more attentively regarded—the discipline of the clergy more regular, and harmony firmly established between the civil laws and the precepts of religion:

"When the true interests and duties of lords to their vassals, and of vassals to their lords, shall no longer be misunderstood:

"When an augmented population—an improved agriculture—a patronized industry—and manufactures, brought to the utmost perfection, finding a ready sale and free circulation through all the provinces of this vast empire, shall produce a pure and fruitful stream of real wealth, which I so ardently desire, and which, I trust, will one day be realized—then, perhaps, I shall deserve a statue;—but such an honour is not due to me for having, by the transfer of public offices to Buda, afforded to the inhabitants of that city, the means of selling their wines at a higher price, and of raising the rents of their houses."

Letters from Madrid, of a recent date, give a brilliant account of the favourable reception which Thomas Barclay, Esq; the American Envoy to the Emperor of Morocco, has met with from that monarch. His Excellency's purpose is to conclude a treaty of amity between his African Majesty and the United States of America. Strongly recommended by the Kings of France and Spain, he has been admitted twice to the audience of the Emperor. He took care not to present himself empty-handed before the African monarch; but, at each audience, laid at his feet different presents. Amongst those that signified his first introduction, are two capital pieces of art, viz: a clock, in the form of a cage, with a bird therein singing a different tune at every hour; and another in the shape of a gate, representing the terrestrial globe, with a shepherd pointing the hour with his finger. The second course was not so magnificent, but contained, we are told, among other things, a very curious piece of mechanism, being a small organ, which plays twelve different tunes, without the usual assistance of the hand.

On Sunday last, Mr Bell of the British Library, London, had the honour of presenting a set, so far as they are finished, of his superb edition of Shakespeare's Works, to Monsieur, brother to the King of France, which was most graciously received.

It is a very curious fact, says a correspondent, and but little known in the history of letters, that the merit of David Hume's *Commercial Essays* was first discovered at Paris. The French translator published them in his own name, and they were favourably received amongst thinking and enlightened people, who had long speculated on these subjects.

It is equally curious, than an English Bookseller, at that time in Paris, attracted by the growing celebrity of the work, brought over a copy to London for the purpose of translating it. The translation was even half finished before it was discovered that these essays were originally written in English.

John Bull, with his usual aversion to names of foreign extraction, dignifies the Arch Duke of Austria with the title of Duke of Mile End.

A new ship of 74 guns, called the *Thetis*, was launched on Monday from Messrs. Perry and Co's dock yard, at Blackwall.

Yesterday a new ship of 1100 tons, was launched at Blackwall, for the East India Company's service, which is the largest ship that ever was employed in that trade.

Last night, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in Brooke-street, Holborn, not less dreadful in its progress, than fatal in its consequences: it began at the shop of Mr Austin, japanner, occasioned by a lighted candle falling into a tub of varnish, and communicated to the house of Mr Baylis, also a japanner, where it burnt for a considerable time with great fury, before any water could be procured. The flames spread most rapidly to the adjoining houses, and greatly damaged those of Mr Radworth, apothecary, and Mr Maxwell, buckle-maker, besides destroying two or three houses in Farnival's Inn Court. Happily no lives were lost, though by the falling of a stack of chimneys one of the firemen was buried in the ruins, from whence he was with great difficulty dug out, very much bruised.

A letter from Bilbao has the following article. One of the best ships we had belonging to this port, bound from hence to Be gen with a valuable cargo on board, called the N. S. Saint Mirande de Elen, was, on the passage set on fire by lightning and entirely consumed. Many of the crew, to escape perishing in the flames, jumped into the sea; seven of them were drowned, the rest were taken up by a Portuguese vessel that was in sight. This accident happened the 25th of August. The persons drowned were the captain, his mate, and five of his men; and an ancient friar who was a passenger on board perished in the flames, as he could not be prevailed on to quit the cabin, on a notion that he should be guilty of suicide.

A traveller, who has lately been in Hertford and its environs, could not help remarking how little good malt liquor is to be found in the inn; when the landlord where he dined very gravely informed him, that Hertfordshire had, time out of mind, been famous for the finest roads and the worst coachmen; the richest ground, and the worst crops; the happiest poor, and the worst servants; the best malt and the worst ale, of any shire in England.

Bath, Sept. 25. Last night, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Milan arrived in this city, and immediately went to York House, the most airy and sumptuous hotel in Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Sept. 26. "This afternoon, the Duke of Montague alighted at the Dock-Gate, and from thence, walked to the house of James Hamilton, Esq; Clerk of the Survey; where, after paying a short visit to Mr. Hamilton, his Grace returned to his carriage, which was waiting for him at the Dock Gate, without making a view of the yards. It is said, his Grace is going to France."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, Sept. 25. "We now learn somewhat of the damages done by the late storm in Holland: sixteen sail of vessels are totally lost in the Zuyder Sea, whence they report the weather to have been the most tempestuous ever known; some mischief has also been done at the Texel: and at the island of Ulie, a tract of land of upwards of 70 acres, is entirely washed away into the sea, with a number of cattle."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Sept. 12.

"The royal obsequies were performed on the 9th inst. with the greatest pomp: The confluence not only of natives, but of foreigners, was astonishing. The church was hung with black in all parts, with paintings on grey, on six columns, representing, 1st. The conquest of Silesia. 2dly. The war sustained by his late Majesty against six Sovereigns from 1756 to 1763. 3dly. The embellishments of the towns, and the cultivation of waste lands throughout the Prussian dominions. 4thly. The taking possession of Western Prussia. 5thly. The late German confederacy. 6thly. The protection granted during the late reign, to the arts and sciences; in trophies were also erected within the church, on which were inscribed the names of the twelve principal battles during the life of Frederick II. viz. Mollwitz, Czarau, Sorr, Hohenfriedberg, Kesseldorf, Lowowitz, Prag, Rossbach, Leuthen, Zorndorf, Liegnitz, and Torgau. The whole ceremony did not last above two hours, after which a dinner of 600 covers was served in different apartments. On rising from table, his Majesty retired to Sans Souci, and in the evening to Charlottenburg. The Chamberlains, General Rohtlich, and Van Der-Reek, who had the direction of the funeral pomp, were each presented by the King with an elegant gold box, richly set round with brilliant, in token of his satisfaction."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, Sept. 18.

"The States of Overysse have united with those of Holland and Groningen, in the resolution not to employ the troops in their pay against the Burghers. In the present situation of affairs it may not be unacceptable to mention the number of troops in the pay of the different provinces, which is as follows, viz.

"Guelderland—half a regiment of horse, and two regiments of infantry.

"Holland—the life guards, the horse guards, two regiments of carbiniers, half of two regiments, the dragon guards, and two other regiments of dragoons, all horse; and on foot, the Dutch guards, besides 17 other regiments, including Walloons, and that of Saxe-Gotha.

"Zeland—three regiments of infantry and one of miners.

"Friesland—one regiment of horse and five regiments of infantry, besides a company of Friesland guards.

"Utrecht—half a regiment of horse and three of infantry.

"Overysse—half a regiment of horse and one of infantry.

"Groningen—half a regiment of horse, two regiments and one battalion of infantry, besides one company of Groningen guards."

...the country of Drenthe pays the second bat-
...of one regiment of foot.
...Besides the above troops there are six regi-
...of Swits, of which the province of Holland
...the greatest part, and they will also pay the le-
...of the Rhinegrave of Salm, which is composed
...of three companies of light horse, eight companies
...of hussars, one company of jagers, and two com-
...panies of infantry.
...The inhabitants of Gorcum, notwithstanding
...the repeated prohibitions of the Magistrates, wear
...the Prince's colour, and call along the streets *Pi-*
...*et Orange*, &c. they have also raised a corps of
...volunteers in favour of the Stadtholder.
...Our walls are raising with all possible expedi-
...tion, and breast works are also forming. We have
...two French engineers here, who, upon asking the
...King their matter leave to go to this city, received
...for answer, that they not only were at liberty to de-
...part, but that his Majesty also commanded them to
...render us all the service in the power of their abili-
...ties; they have already taken the oaths, and have
...begun business. We continue to receive detach-
...ments from the different volunteer corps; these
...mount guard during the day, and our burghers by
...night.
...Anecdote of Henry the VIIIth. — Although this
...Monarch was, perhaps, one of the greatest libertines
...in his dominions, yet, on many occasions, he took a
...particular pride in spoiling other people's sport in the
...fame title of gallantry; as an instance of it, a trans-
...action of his is mentioned in Caballa, which hap-
...pened at Waltham-abbey in Essex. Before the dis-
...solution of the religious houses, this abbey was oc-
...cupied by a number of jolly Friars. At Cheshunt,
...which is distant about two miles, there was a num-
...ber. The Friars frequently made excursions by
...night, particularly on moon-light evenings, to pay
...their devotions to the sisterhood. Henry at that
...time frequently hunted upon the forest, and was in-
...formed of the luxurious enjoyment of those holy in-
...mates, and was ill-natured enough to spoil their
...sport. He and his courtiers contrived toils, which
...he placed in the private roads through which the
...Holy Fathers used to pass—by which means he
...caught five brace of *hald-heads* in one night.
...Waltham-abbey, near fifty years ago, was the re-
...sidence of the famous Bumper Squire Jones. The
...body of King Harold was found when his men were
...digging to enlarge the cellar. Squire Jones placed
...the coffin, &c. at the wine casks; and when any
...gentlemen out of curiosity visited the remains, he
...was permitted to see them, upon the singular condi-
...tion, that he should offer libations to the memory of
...the deceased, until he could not see them.
...PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 28.
...Bank Stock, 100. — India Stock, 106 1/2.
...3 per cent. Ann. 113 1/2. — 3 per cent. Ann. 113 1/2.
...4 per cent. Ann. 117 1/2. — 4 per cent. Ann. 117 1/2.
...3 per cent. con. 77 1/2. — 3 per cent. con. 77 1/2.
...3 per cent. red. 110. — 3 per cent. red. 110.
...3 per cent. 112 1/2. — 3 per cent. 112 1/2.
...Long Ann. 112 1/2. — Long Ann. 112 1/2.
...Ditto 117 1/2. — Ditto 117 1/2.
...South Sea Stock, 83 1/2. — South Sea Stock, 83 1/2.
...3 per cent. Old. Ann. — 3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
...Ditto New Ann. — Ditto New Ann. —
...Ditto 115 1/2. — Ditto 115 1/2.
...WIND AT DEAL.
...SEPT. 27. W. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extra of a letter from London, Sept. 28.
The Council, which was to have met yester-
day for the purpose of fixing the time of meeting for
the ensuing session of Parliament, was postponed on
account of the death of Lady Elliot, Mr. Pitt's sis-
ter, by the loss of which he was too much affected
to be able to attend to any kind of business. This,
however, was not understood until his Majesty, to-
gether with the Marquis of Carmarthen and Lord
Sydney, had entered the Council Chamber, Mr.
Pitt having signified that he would attend, notwith-
standing the family misfortune he had met with, rat-
her than the affairs of the nation should be neglect-
ed. In consequence of this the Council met; but
the Minister not being able to get the better of his
feelings, sent, at half past three, to excuse himself;
and his Majesty, after giving audience to several per-
sons, returned to Windsor, without any business be-
ing transacted.
The utmost degree of intimacy at present sub-
sists between his Majesty and the Duke of Milan.
There is now scarce a day passes without their being
together; and this day the Duke, and those of his
company, together with several of the nobility of
both sexes, dined with their Majesties in St George's
Hall, Windsor. The entertainment, it is said, will
be the most sumptuous that has been given in this
kingdom for many years past.
Great preparations are also making at the Ca-
sle, on account of the Princess Royal's birth-day,
which is to be celebrated to-morrow in the most
splendid manner.
There is a report, and pretty much credited,
that the scheme of sending convicts, in future, to
Botany Bay will be laid aside, as being by far too
expensive ever to meet with the approbation of Par-
liament.
Nothing decisive has yet happened in the un-
happy disputes that have for some time past rent a-
sunder the States of Holland. The friends of ad-
ministration affect to treat them as of little conse-
quence to the powers of Europe. But the fact is,
the present ministry, who so much dread a war, are
not a little alarmed at them, and have some very
serious apprehensions on the occasion. A Gentle-
man just arrived from the Continent, and not apt to
deal in the marvellous, declares, that the Prussian
troops were actually in motion, and a considerable
number daily expected in the Duchy of Cleves.
The Company from Sadler's Wells, who are soon
to exhibit at our Theatre Royal, we are informed,
were in treaty, during the ensuing vacation, to per-
form at Paris, and had very flattering terms offered
them. Our metal, however, it would appear, proved
too heavy for that of France, and has therefore
induced them to give Edinburgh the preference.—
The very spirited exertions of the Manager of our
Theatre, upon this, as well as former occasions, as

they are meant to entertain the town, we hope will
likewise redound to his emolument.
The Unity, Halker, from Borrowstounness, ar-
rived at London the 25th ult.
On the 13th ult. the Adventure, John Thompson,
Maiter, bound from Sunderland to Wilsbeach, laden
with coals, was drove on shore upon the Lincoln-
shire coast, North of Somercotes.
An instance of extraordinary fecundity. About
six weeks ago, a cow belonging to Thomas Ram-
say, Esq. of Naworth Castle, calved three calves;
one male, and two females; which have been sup-
ported by the mother's milk alone, and are now
remarkably healthy.
Extra of a letter from Inverary, Sept. 28.
The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here
this day, by the Right Honourable Lords Justice
Clerk and Braxfield; and James Watson tinker, ac-
cused of stealing a horse, was brought before the
Court. He confessed his crime, and was sentenced
to transportation for life, and seven years service,
under the penalty of death in case of his return.
There was no other business to come before the
Court.
Extra of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 30.
The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at
this place, on Thursday the 28th inst. by the Right
Hon. the Lord Elphinstone.
Peter Anderson was accused of house-breaking
and theft. He petitioned for banishment; to which
the Advocate Depute thought proper to consent, on
account of his youth, being only fourteen years old,
and some other circumstances. He was accordingly
sentenced to seven years banishment to one of other
of the colonies; and to service for five years.
John Fordyce alias Dyce, and George Marr,
were indicted also for theft and house-breaking.
Marr failed to appear, and was of course outlawed;
Fordyce, who is only seventeen years of age, applied
for banishment and transportation; to which his
Majesty's Advocate, on behalf of the public profes-
sor, was pleased to give his consent; and For-
dyce was adjudged to banishment for fourteen years;
and to service for seven years.
Elisabeth Stewart, accused of child-murder, or
of concealing her pregnancy, and not calling for
assistance at the birth, upon her own applica-
tion (consented to by the Advocate Depute) sen-
tenced to banishment forth of Scotland for life.
James Howie, accused of forgery, was out-
lawed for not appearing.
Charles Philp, James Milne, and George
Philp, accused of assaulting and deforcing revenue-
officers in the execution of their duty. The Jury
returned a verdict, all in one voice, finding the libel
against Charles Philp not proven; but finding it
proven, that James Milne and George Philp com-
mitted an assault and battery upon the revenue-offi-
cers, whereby one of them was cut and wounded;
but finding it not proven that the pannels were in the
knowledge of the persons being revenue officers.—
Charles Philp was of course acquitted; George Philp
was fined in the sum of 40 merks Scots; and James
Milne in the sum of 60 merks; and George Philp
to be detained in prison for eight days, and James
Milne for fourteen days. The counsel for the pro-
secutor, Mr. Archibald Campbell Advocate depute;
For the pannels, Mr. Charles Hay and Mr. John
Burnet, Advocates.
This day, Lord Eskgrove heard and determi-
ned three appeals from inferior courts. The Court
was continued till Monday next, which ends the
Northern Circuit.
Extra of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 26.
A party of the Dutch fishermen, who have
been for some time past here getting boats built, &c.
in order to prosecute their occupation at the new
town of Rutland, set out on Thursday last by sea,
for that place, in order to prepare against the ensuing
winter fishery.
Yesterday morning the Right Hon. John For-
ster paid a visit at the Castle, and was a considerable
time in the Secretary's office.
That Mr. Forster's visit to England had not
mere amusement for its object, is evident, from the
manner in which his time was employed on the o-
ther side of the water; and it is generally imagined,
that an adjustment of the commerce of both king-
doms, on the broad scale of reciprocal advantage, is
on the tapis, the outlines of which will make their
appearance at the commencement of the approach-
ing session. Mr. Beresford still continues in Lon-
don, and is said to be employed in the above busi-
ness.
It is by no means certain that Mr. Orde will
return to this kingdom; the state of his health is
such as to render it a matter of suspense.
Glasgow, Sept. 18. Last Saturday our affizes
ended, when the following persons were tried and
found guilty:
John O'Flaherty, otherwise Captain O'Flaherty,
for a felony, as a right-boy, to be executed on the
25th of November.
John Dwyer and John Guinan, for several mis-
demeanors, as Right-boys, to be whipped on Sat-
urday the 23d instant.
James Heany and William Burke, for the like,
to be whipped on the 30th instant.
Thomas Hiffernan and Dennis Dwyer, for the
like, to be whipped on the 7th of October next.
Patrick Dwyer, for the like, to be whipped on
the 14th of October next; and the whole to be im-
prisoned for six months.
A cause which much engaged the attention of the
public, came on to be tried last Friday in our court,
before the Hon. Mr. Justice Henn.—The Rev. Pa-
trick Hare, of the city of Cashel, was arraigned for
the murder of John Swiney, of Killococke, in this
county, (a Right-boy) and from the several reports
that circulated through the country relative to the
particulars of this transaction, the court was unusu-
ally crowded. About one o'clock the case was o-
pened, and from the evidences adduced, it appear-
ed most clearly, that the deceased lost his life by a
desperate and resolute opposition to the operation of
law; and the court having honourably acquitted Mr.
Hare, declared, that his conduct upon that occasion

had been marked with coolness and humanity. Ru-
mour had connected the death of the deceased with
oppression in collecting tythes, and spread abroad
that the opposition given to Mr. Hare, on the part of
the deceased, was owing to Mr. Hare's severe ex-
action of tythes from his parishioners.
Mr. Hare, to remove that particular charge upon
him, as also the ill-founded general complaint of op-
pression in collecting tythes, deposed upon oath, in
open court, (on his being questioned upon that sub-
ject by Counsellors Wolfe, Duquerry, Egán, Hac-
ker, Lloyd, Emmet, and the rest of the bar) that
he never had received more than eight shillings for
the best acre of wheat, six shillings for the best
dirt of bar and barley; and four shillings for the best
meadowing and oats; and he always made liberal
deductions from those charges, proportionable to the
inferior qualities of the several crops, and the dis-
tressed circumstances of the owners; and yet, mod-
erate as these prices are, Mr. Hare declared, that in
justice to his brethren, he thought himself bound
to say, he knew them to be higher than what have
been usually demanded by many of them; and be-
lieved them to be as high as any of the clergy of this
diocese generally receive for their tythes.
Mark Lidwill and John Lalor, Esqrs. two prin-
cipal parishioners of Mr. Hare, then present, de-
clared that his charge for his tythes had been uniform-
ly as he had stated them; and it was affirmed in o-
pen court, by Council, and unanimously admitted,
that Mr. Hare's demands for his tythes were hardly
a fourth part of what in many instances he was en-
titled by law. Mr. Hare, though indemnified by
act of Parliament, stood his trial on the same day,
for the death of his brethren, John Kenna
and John Stapleton, lately shot in Knockintemple,
by a party of the military, under his direction, as a
magistrate for this county. From this charge also
Mr. Hare was instantly acquitted, and received from
the learned Judge the most honourable testimony,
and his full and entire approbation of his spirited,
humane, and legal conduct, as a man, and as a ma-
gistrate.
Copy of a letter found amongst a Gentleman's papers
of the first rank, after his decease in 1770.
MR. LORD.
Though the following letter hath been so long
kept in secret, and hid from the public, I give you
my honour it is genuine. It was with great diffi-
culty obtained; and though I am not master e-
nough of the French language to do it justice by a
translation, and if it should not be so correct or sub-
lime in English as in the original, yet it will in a
great measure discover the real sentiments of his
Prussian Majesty to the unhappy family of Stuart.
The King of Prussia's letter to his Royal Highness
Prince Charles.
Much beloved Cousin,
I can no longer, my dear Prince, deny myself the
satisfaction of congratulating you on your safe
arrival in France; and though the connection with
the reigning family did not permit me to rejoice too
openly at the progress of your aims, I can assure you,
on the word of a King, I was sincerely touched at
your misfortunes, and under the deepest apprehen-
sions for the safety of your person. All Europe was
astonished at the greatness of your enterprise; for
though Alexander and other heroes have conquered
kingdoms with inferior armies, you are the only one
who ever engaged in such an attempt without any. Vol-
taire, who of all poets is best able to write, is above
all men indebted to your Highness for having at
length furnished him with a subject worthy of his
pen, which has all the requisites of an epic poem,
except an happier event. However, though fortune
was your foe, Great Britain, and not your High-
ness, are the only losers by it; as the difficulties you
have undergone, have only served to discover those
talents and virtues which have gained you the admi-
ration of all mankind, and even the esteem of those
amongst your enemies in whom every spark of vir-
tue is not totally extinct.
The Princess, who has all the curiosity of her sex,
is desirous of seeing the features of a hero of whom
she has heard so much; so that your Highness has
it in your power to oblige both her and me in send-
ing us your picture by the Count D—, who is in
his return to Berlin; and be assured, I shall esteem
it the most valuable acquisition I ever made.
You are frequently the subject of my conversation
with Marshal Keith, whom I have had the good for-
tune to engage in my service: And, besides his con-
summate knowledge in military affairs, he is possessed
of a thousand amiable qualities; yet nothing endears
him so much to me as his entertaining the same sen-
timents that I do with regard to your Royal Highness.
Were my situation different from what it is, I
should give you more.
Potsdam, Jan. 12. 1747.
ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 30. Peggy, Low; from
Dunbar, with grain; Lady Ann, Logan, from East-
dunbar, with dates.—Oct. 1. Busy Bee, Johnston, from New-
burgh, with grain; Janet, Hodge, from Alloa, with
ditto; Peggy, Young, from Libaw, with ditto; one
sloop with coals.
PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 29.
Wheat, 23 s. 0 d. Second, 20 s. 0 d. Third, 18 s. 0 d.
Barley, 19 0 18 6 17 0
Oats, 15 0 14 6 13 6
Pease, 21 0 — 0 — 0
This Day is Published, Price 1 s.
THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
OR,
LITERARY MISCELLANY.
FOR SEPTEMBER 1786.
CONTAINING
ESSAYS, Extracts, and Abridgements, from English and
foreign new publications; many of which relate to
Discoveries and Improvements in the Sciences and Arts, or
to the History of Nature and Nations; with Biographical
and Literary Anecdotes, Entertaining Stories, and Original
Articles, in prose and verse.
Printed for and sold by J. SIBBALD, Edinburgh;
And by Angus and Son, Aberdeen; Dunlop and Wilson,
Glasgow; and W. Boyd, Dumfries.

BERWICKSHIRE, SEPTEMBER 28. 1786.
ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE.
TWO PERSONS charged with a House-breaking in the
village of Home, and with various other Thefts.
One of them takes the name of John M'GILL, but is
better known by the name of the SWINDON PIPER.—
is a young man, rather tall, but of a thin slender make, espe-
cially in the arms and legs; slouches forward with his shoul-
ders, and has a down look with his eyes, as if a kind of
side-way cast with them; is of a sallow complexion, and
thin face; has lank black hair; plays on the fiddle and
the Irish pipe; has been seen hiding a pyraball poney; and
frequently travels in company with a person calling himself
Richard Thomas, and two others, who go about under pretence
of buying rags and selling earthen ware and peppermint wa-
ter, and who have stolen from every place they have passed
through on the borders. He speaks English, and gives out
that he comes from Rodbury in Northumberland; he wore,
when last seen, a drab-coloured or which coat, with white
figured buttons, vest of the same, but lined with green, and
with a green lapel, brown breeches very bare, a round hat,
and large white buckles broad between the rims.
The name of the other is not known.—He is also a young
man, not so tall, but broader and better built, fair com-
plexioned, and wore a coat of a greyish mixture.
As it appears that said persons have taken the road by
Melrose to Selkirk and Peebles, it is requested that the Ma-
gistrates of the southern counties will grant warrant to ap-
prehend them; and, on their being taken, give notice thereof
by letter, addressed to the Sheriff of Berwickshire, at Dunfer-
mline. A Reward of Ten Guineas is offered to whoever gives in-
formation of them, so as they may be apprehended.
By order of the Sheriff-Depute.
To the Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, Justices
of the Peace, and Heritors of the County of Ross.
GENTLEMEN,
N my return here yesterday from the west coast, I saw
an advertisement of our Convener and Sheriff-Depute,
dated the 24th instant, the direct inference from which is,
that none of our number have a right to bring forward a pub-
lic business, or to solicit a full attendance, without consulti-
ng him; a doctrine I never saw before, and which I think
any other quarter would have surprised me. To prevent all
occasion of error, I now myself the holder of the card al-
luded to; and the business I have to bring forward is of very
general importance. It is to move for an application to the
Legislature, to alleviate the intolerable oppressions by far
the major part of this county undergo, from the conduct of
our Convener and Sheriff-Depute, who has called all our pub-
lic courts to the utmost extremity of the county.
And, as you all well know at present, our Head-Court,
our Meeting of Commissioners and Justices, our criminal and
civil Courts, and our Election Meetings, are all held at Tain,
in the remotest corner of one of the largest counties in Scot-
land, which cannot be reached unless by the interference
of Parliament, an application to which was, on a late occa-
sion, recommended by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain,
as unfortunately Ross-shire is left out of the list of Parlia-
ment that fixes the head-burgh of all the other counties in
Scotland. I intend, therefore, to move for an application to
Parliament, to appoint some one convenient and central
place, as the legal and undeniable head-burgh of the county.
As I am no more interested in this than any other individual
among you, I thought it more proper and respectful to you
to acquaint you generally, that business of importance to the
county would come on, than to address you personally; but
the above extraordinary official interference has compelled
me to explain the matter.
I shall make no further observation than to assure you, so
far from carrying on the business secretly and unknown to
Mr. Macleod, I have acquainted him, and corresponded with
him on the subject for two years past. The invidious and in-
jurious insinuation, intended to be conveyed in that part of
his address, where he says, I sent the card to many of your
number, is too obvious; I sent it, to the best of my informa-
tion, to all. The business is of great importance to the coun-
ty; and I hope all those who wish for a central and con-
venient place for carrying on the county business, will still
attend the Meeting.
I am, with the greatest respect,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
F. H. MACKENZIE.
Mrs. KENNEDY,
At the Sem. Kilmarnock.
RETURNING my most sincere thanks to the Nobility and
Gentry, and to the Public in general, for all their
past favours.
She begs leave to inform them, that she has now built a
large and commodious INN, with good offices, for the ac-
commodation of travellers; and that every attention in her
power shall be most gratefully paid to those who please to fa-
vour her with their countenance.
Neat Post-chaises, with careful Drivers, at the short-
est notice.
WANTED
For a Gentleman's Family who resides in Edinburgh during
the winter.
A HOUSEKEEPER, whose character can bear the strict-
est scrutiny for honesty, sobriety, faithfulness, &c.
She must understand Cookery, and be able to take the charge
of the kitchen and table, having a Cook-Maid under her to
act by her directions. She will also have a charge of house
linen, and other articles, that may afterwards be specified.
Wanted also, a COOK-MAID, who can be well recom-
mended, and understands her business; and a SERVANT
in Livery, who perfectly understands the table and sideboard,
and whose character will bear the strictest examination.
Apply at General Leslie's house, St. Andrew's Square.
Blackford Cattle Market.
THE CATTLE MARKET will be held at BLACK-
FORD, (as usual) upon Saturday next the 7th of
October, and not upon Tuesday the 9th, as formerly adver-
tised by mistake. Mr. Moray of Abercromby, desirous of
giving every encouragement to the Blackford Market, will
accommodate dealers with every possible convenience.—Most
of the principal dealers in Cattle from the south, have al-
ready signified their intention of attending this Market.
N B The Market will be custom free.
TO BE LET.
For nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,
THE Farm of Weltmuir, consisting
of about 139 acres, all inclosed. The farm has a-
bout one mile south of the South Queensferry.
Proposals may be given in to John Dundas clerk to the fig-
net, or to George Mathie at Dundas Castle, who will show
the grounds.
To LET immediately or at Martinmas next, for one or two
years.
A Large Dwelling-House, unfurnished,
ed, situated on that division of Prince's Street be-
tween Castle Street and Frederick Street, New Town, con-
sisting of 14 fire-rooms, one without a fire-place, kitchen,
cellars, and many other conveniences fitting a genteel fami-
ly; together with a coach-house, stable for four horses, and
washing-house adjoining to the back garden belonging to the
premises, all inclosed with a stone wall, having an entry of
thorough-gang to the Meuse Lane.
For particulars apply to Alexander M'Lauchlan or Tho-
mas Fowler, at Mr. William Macdonald's, writer to the fig-
net, No. 26, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.
DUNG TO LET.
TO BE LET by public roup, on Wednesday 18th October
instant, in the George Inn, Brito Street, between five
and six o'clock afternoon.
The DUNG of the District of Lauriston and Teviot-row
Street, with the Lanes adjoining; to be entered to at Mar-
tinmas 18th.

LOTTERY FOR HUSBANDS.

THE scarcity of husbands is a very common complaint, and it is no less true, that there appears among men a great aversion to the holy state of matrimony, and a most wonderful attachment to the state and condition of celibacy; that the men are often proof against even wealth, if a wife be the binding condition, and we are not to be moved by beauty, wit, or any female accomplishment. Indeed, I am so much of a Platonist, as to think, that if a man proposes no other advantages from marriage, but the gratifications of desires which he has in common with his horse or his dog, it may be charity to the fair sex to dissuade such a man from marriage, as it is very improbable that he would make a good husband.

I do not exactly remember, what the proportion of maidens to bachelors was during the war, but it was certainly very great, and I think is but little abated since the peace. Some judgment may, perhaps, be formed from the newspapers, where we read of a score of deaths for one marriage; and perhaps ten score of robberies, thefts, and other difalters, for one instance of a bachelor converted into a husband. Musing on this subject a few nights since, and thinking how to persuade men to matrimony, I fell into a kind of reverie, or dream; in the course of which, methought, I contrived to establish a Lottery for the disposal of Bachelors in matrimony. Periodical writers have always been allowed the privilege of dreaming now and then; and, provided they do not compose their readers to sleep, I think dreaming thoughts may amuse as well as waking ones.

My scheme of the Lottery was this:—

I make a collection of all the Bachelors in the kingdom; but as the number is too great for one scheme, I select fifty thousand of them, to correspond with the fifty thousand tickets of the English money Lottery. As this fifty thousand is composed of men habile and proper for matrimony in one way or other, it is plain that if I issue just as many tickets, each ticket must be a prize, and of course, say you, every one who holds a ticket will have an equal chance for a husband.—But not so fast—I do not suppose that all my fifty thousand bachelors are equally worth having; by no means—matrimony has often been called a lottery, and I am now about to make it so in reality, at least as far as my dream will go.

The bad part of this fifty thousand men are the blanks, and I am afraid I cannot publish as the English Lottery Offices do, that there are not two blanks to a prize. That is too improbable for belief. I therefore venture to make the following state of the wheel—

The Best Husbands.

- Very good ditto.
- Good ditto.
- Moderate ditto.
- Very moderate ditto.
- Indifferent ditto.
- So and so ditto.
- Drunken ditto.
- Unfaithful ditto.
- Impious ditto.
- Extravagant ditto.
- Stupid ditto.
- Rich ditto.
- Avareicious ditto.
- Poor (in wealth) ditto.
- Poor (as to spirit) ditto.
- Noble (as to birth) ditto.
- Old ditto.
- Young ditto.
- Handsome ditto.
- Ugly ditto.
- Ordinary ditto.
- Bad ditto.
- Very bad ditto.

The very worst ditto.

Of these I suppose the fifty thousand to consist; and when all these are considered it will appear, that the blanks will be as six to the prizes, so that you have six chances for a bad, indifferent, &c. husband for one good one. This may be thought very unfair, but I cannot help it. I can propose Lotteries, but I cannot make men; and as all husbands are of one or other of the above classes, and as no woman can judge of a man before marriage, it follows, that the who purchases a ticket in my Lottery has just as good a chance as she who takes a husband in the old way; nay, she has a superior advantage in one respect, for she is certain of a husband of some kind or other, and that is in many cases desirable.

And I thought in my dream that the tickets at first were rather low-priced, not above 10 l. each, and that some ladies purchased fifty and some an hundred of them, and went to the Stock Exchange, where they bought, sold, and transferred their tickets, as is usually done by the stock-jobbers in the money Lottery. In short, before the drawing of the Lottery, I suppose (for my dream ended here) that all the tickets will be bought up—the intended husbands marked at the Exchequer Office, correspondent to the several tickets, and the drawing commenced at Guildhall.—The very best husbands were the greatest prizes, and certainly of more value than the 20,000 l. in the English Lottery.

Thus far had I written, when I again dozed, and methought I was present at the drawing at Guildhall every day while it lasted. But who can describe the sweet solicitude, the painful anxiety that appeared in the faces of the holders of tickets, while the wheel went round. Two little boys in the character of Cupid drew out the tickets, instead of the two blue-coat boys, and a gentleman who personated Hymen proclaimed the success. Each lady held her ticket in her hand ready to rejoice at success, or grieve for her loss. The first I observed was *Flirtilla*, a noted coquet of my acquaintance, who had jilted a score of lovers, and never could be brought to listen to the addresses of a very worthy man who had long loved her. When her ticket came up, I thought

she would have fainted away; and no wonder, for she got an indifferent one, who cared as little for her coquetry as the rest of the world did. *Myrtilla*, a gay, lively, provoking beauty, who loved, above all things, to tyrannize over the men, got a stupid one, who bid fair to despise her authority, and undervalue those charms which she had so wantonly exercised against others. *Maria*, the fair, the modest, and the good, got the first great prize, for her prize was one of the very best. How the buzz ran through the hall.—Who is she? Who is she? said they, but the retired with a modest consciousness of her success, and became, what she had long deserved to be, the happy wife of a happy husband.

Many who came there in expectation of a handsome husband, got an ugly one; and they who wished for a rich one were mortified to find that they must put up with a poor one.—And just before the dream ended, methought the readers of this paper had their tickets drawn, and each was rewarded with the very best, or the good, or the meritorious husbands.

Excise-Office, Edinburgh, 30th Sept. 1786.

By Order of

The Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY next the 6th of October, there will be exposed to public sale by auction, in the Hall of the Excise Office in Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock noon, Several Parcels of GREEN and BLACK TEA, FRENCH RED WINE, FOREIGN BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, AQUAVITTE, and HARD SOPE, lately condemned as forfeited, by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Office, Edinburgh, on the day before and on the morning of the day of sale.

Estate in the County of Linlithgow.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeshouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 17th November 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The LANDS of TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHALL, and POTTISHAW, lying in the parishes of Bathgate and Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, within a quarter of a mile of the town of Whitburn, and a mile and a half of the town of Bathgate, consisting of about 540 Scots acres, and yielding about 300 l. Sterling yearly rent. They are held of a subject-superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhausted.

If purchasers incline the lands will be exposed in the two following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Pottishaw, consisting of about 170 acres, and paying about 80 l. of yearly rent. Upon this lot there is a substantial farm-stead, it affords a delightful situation for building, and there is free-lane in the grounds.

LOT II. The Lands of Torbanehill and Torbanehall, lying together, consisting of about 370 acres; present rent about 220 l. Sterling. Upon the lands of Torbanehill there is a genteel modern house and offices, built within these seven years, and surrounded by a lawn, well laid out, and neatly kept. The houses and policy were designed by the late ingenious Mr Robertson.

The whole of this estate is substantially inclosed and sheltered with clumps and belts of planting, all in a thriving condition. A great part of it is let from year to year for grazing; which, upon breaking up, must afford a certain and considerable advance of rent, without expense. The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime, and there is a certainty of coal in these lands, to which there is good access from all quarters by turnpike roads.

For further particulars application may be made to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh; George Lothian, merchant in Glasgow; or to the proprietor, at the house of Torbanehill.

SALE OF GOGAR.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeshouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th November next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four measured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

The property-lands of this estate amount to upwards of 860 Scots acres; and including feu-duties, which are considerable, pays 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent.—There is an excellent mansion-house, offices, and garden upon the estate; also a considerable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and are within a mere trifle of being exhausted.

This estate is so well known, and generally admired, that any panegyric or further description would be superfluous. Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguson, farmer at Gogar town, will show the grounds.

AYR-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Three-Pound Land of old extent of KIRKDOMINE, alias KIRKLANDS, and UPPER and NETHER ALDOUNS, with the teinds;—The Forty Shilling Land of NETHER PINMORE, and DAMB and HOLM thereof, with right of redemption of the free teinds;—The Three-Pound Land of Upper and Nether BALLICKMURRIES, FARDENRECH, and CRAG-CANNOCHE, with the teinds thereof;—The Lands of MINUTION, and the Five-Merk Land of MEIKLE, and NETHER BENNAN, and teinds of the same; all lying in the parishes of Barr and Colmonell, and shire of Ayr. The rent presently payable for these lands is as follows, viz.

For Kirkdomine alias Kirklands, -	L. 32 0 0
Upper and Nether Aldouns, and Wood-keeper's possession, -	48 0 0
Nether Pinmore, and Damb and Holm thereof, -	30 0 0
Ballickmurries, -	46 0 0
Fardenreoch, -	36 0 0
Cragcanochie, -	24 0 0
Minution, -	41 0 0
Meikle and Nether Bennan, -	52 10 0
	L. 309 10 0

Besides the public burdens, which are all paid by the tenants.

These lands are of great extent, and are pleasantly situated on the water of Stinchard. They contain lime, and have a draw-kiln upon them, and they are within a few miles of coal. There is likewise upon them, a very considerable quantity of valuable WOOD, nearly ready for cutting; the greatest part whereof is upon the lands of Aldouns, which lie within four miles of the sea-port town of Girvan, to which there is a turnpike road.

All these lands are held blench of the Prince, excepting Minution, which holds of the Crown, and the Bennans, which hold of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty. They will be sold either altogether or separately.

The tenants will show the lands; and for further particulars, application may be made to Primrose Kennedy of Drumellian, Esq; Mr William Leggat, by Stranraer; or Andrew Blair writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds, &c.

All persons having claims against Mr MILLRATH of Kirkland, will please fend notes thereof, without delay, to the above Andrew Blair.

Brewing and Distillery Utensils, &c.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, at the Weigh-house at Dundee, upon Tuesday the 17th day of October curt.

The Sides, Bottom, Shoulders, and Head of a STILL of 400 gallons; also the Sides, Bottom, Shoulders, and Head of a STILL of 100 gallons, and a Wort COPPER.

And, at Balmerino, in Fife, upon Thursday the 13th day of October next, Two Coolers, One large Malt Vat, Two Pumps, One Under Back, Two Butts, a pair of Rollers driven by a water mill and machinery, Gaunties, and final articles.

The articles at Dundee will be seen by applying to John Smith of the Weigh-house there; and the articles at Balmerino will be shown at the places.

The articles and conditions of roup will be shown by applying to Mr Alexander Millar, Supervisor of Excise, at St Andrews.

Sale of the Distillery of Hattonburn,

AND LANDS NEAR KINROSS.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

UPON Thursday the 5th day of October 1786, betwixt the hours of twelve and one noon, will be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the house of Duncan Donaldson, vintner at Kinross Green.

The LANDS of HATTONBURN, and these parts of the Lands of MIDDLETOWN and NETHERTOWN of Culenquhies, possessed by William Young distiller, the late proprietor, and lying in the parish of Orwell, and shire of Kinross. The lands hold of a subject-superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, and consist of about 150 acres, all lying contiguous; are agreeably situated in the Strath of Kinross, commanding a beautiful view of Loch Leven, and the surrounding hills; are within two English miles of the town of Kinross, and five or six of Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty, and Falkland; are all arable, except a few acres of a fertile foil, well watered, and in good order; and are capable of much higher cultivation, part of them having been only of late divided, and laid off contiguous to the rest, which greatly encreases the value of the whole. There is a good free-stone quarry upon the lands, which affords convenient supply of stones for enclosing, or for buildings of any sort. The great turnpike road betwixt North Queensferry and Perth passes on the west side of these lands; and the road to Cupar, St Andrews, and the other towns of Fife upon the south, whereby the communication is easy.

The DISTILLERY at Hattonburn, with the whole Buildings and Utensils will be exposed along with the lands.—There is a good Mansion-house and Garden, with a very complete set of Offices for an extensive business, all erected only within these few years, in the most convenient and substantial manner, having sufficient supply of water, which by means of pipes properly contrived, is with ease conveyed through all the works. The offices consist of two Malt-barns, one of them very large; with four Steeps, two Kilns, a Water-mill for grinding malt or meal, a Tun-house, &c.; also, Byres containing stalls for 140 cattle, and Stables.

The utensils consist of three large Stills, two Coppers, twenty Tons, and every other article necessary for a Distillery, which are in good order, being mostly new. This Distillery, thus completely furnished, and every way well calculated for business, either on a large or middling scale, will be a very convenient purchase. The extensive property in lands to be acquired along with it, and so commodiously situated, must also be a great inducement to a purchaser, as the lands may, by means of the Distillery, be further improved, and possessed to great advantage. And for greater encouragement, the purchaser's entry may be immediately after the roup.

At the same time, will be exposed to roup—A TACK of the PARKS of BURLEIGH, lying adjacent to the premises, and held by the said William Young, of George Graham Esq; of Kinross, of which there are three years to run from Martinmas next.—Also, A TACK of the WAULKMILL of Burleigh, and lands belonging thereto, of which some years are likewise to run.

The whole of the said Lands with the Distillery and Utensils, and the tack of the parks of Burleigh, will be exposed in one lot; but failing offerers, the premises will be exposed separately, in the following lots:

LOT I. The DISTILLERY of Hattonburn, with the Utensils, and near forty acres of good arable land, lying contiguous.

LOT II. About Twenty-two ACRES of LAND, lying to the north of the first lot.

LOT III. The Lands called WELLBANK, consisting of about nine acres; in which there is a good free-stone quarry.

LOT IV. The FIELDS, lying on the west and south of the village of Nethertown, consisting of about forty acres of rich bank-land; and about four acres of muir-ground, with the standing of houses in Nethertown, lately the property of Mrs Low.

LOT V. That part of the Lands of Nethertown commonly called GLASSONFOLD, consisting of about four acres.

LOT VI. That TOFT, or steading of houses and yards in Nethertown, lately the property of John Henderson, Writer.

LOT VII. That part of the HILL of Nethertown which formerly belonged to James Beveridge, consisting of about ten acres.

LOT VIII. That part of the said HILL of Nethertown, which formerly belonged to Mrs Low, consisting of about fifteen acres.

LOT IX. The TACK of the Parks of Burleigh.

LOT X. The TACK of the Waukmill of Burleigh, and Lands.

Michael Henderson of Turfhill, by Kinross, will inform as to other particulars, and will show the lands and Distillery; and the articles and conditions of sale may be seen in the hands of George Peat writer in Kinross, or George Wilson writer in Edinburgh, who will also show the progress of writs.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Andrew Giff, vintner in St Andrews, on Monday the 9th day of October curt. Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock afternoon.

The Subjects after mentioned, which belonged to the deceased ALEXANDER WATSON, Provost of St Andrews, in the following Lots:

LOT I. Being the Tenement, Brewery, Malt-barn, Corn Barns, Kiln, Coble, Corn-Yard, Draw-well, Stables, Byres, and Gardens, possessed by David Berwick, brewer in St Andrews, lying on the north side of the fourth street of St Andrews, which are held burage of the city of St Andrews for payment of 4 s. 4 d. Sterling annually; to be exposed at 448 l. Sterling.

LOT II. Being Eight Crofts and one half of LAND, lying contiguous, and inclosed in a park, possessed by the said David Berwick, and lying at the Northgate Port of St Andrews, held feu of the College of St Andrews for payment of 1 s. 3 d. Sterling annually; to be exposed at 120 l. Sterling.

LOT III. Being Two Acres of LAND lying at Pipeland, a little to the south of St Andrews, possessed by the said David Berwick, and inclosed with a hedge, to be exposed at 71 l. 10 s. Sterling.

LOT IV. Being a TACK of Pitmill Meadow, near St Andrews, let by the United College of St Andrews to the said Alexander Watson, whereof there are ten years to run from Martinmas next, the right whereof will be exposed at 21 l. 10 s. Sterling.

LOT V. Being a TACK of four of the Prior Acres of St Andrews, let by the Kirk Session of St Andrews to the said Alexander Watson, whereof there are five years to run from Michaelmas next, the right whereof will be exposed at 21 l. 10 s. Sterling.

For further particulars, application may be made to Robert Key, merchant in St Andrews, or William Bethune, writer in Edinburgh.

Lands in Berwickshire.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of HARLAW and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Woolthorpe, within eight measured miles of Lauder, and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. They consist of 1224 acres statute measure, whereof 364 are arable and meadow. The present free rent is upwards of 100 l. for which they were let above 20 years ago to one tenant; but as the tack is now expired, and the lands are capable of great improvement, having easy access to lime by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which passes along side of them, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess books of the county at 379 l. Scots. The teinds are valued; and are exhausted by the stipend presently payable to the minister of Woolthorpe.

The title-deeds which are clear, with the plan of the lands, are in the hands of Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, to whom intending purchasers may apply; and if agreeable the whole or the greatest part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

N. B. If the lands are not sold at or before Martinmas next, they will be let on lease for a term of years.

TO BE LENT now and at Martinmas next, several sums from ONE THOUSAND to TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, either on heritable or personal security.

Apply to Mr Sandilands.

JUDICIAL SALE.

Lands in Dumfriesshire.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th day of November 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, in one or more lots.

The LANDS and ESTATE of LAIRDHOLME, LIN. HALL, and RAVENSHILL, with the teinds thereof, which belonged to the deceased William Johnston of Lairdholme, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfriesshire. The proven rent of the above lands is 1181 l. 7 s. 4 d. Sterling, which the Lords having valued at 20 years purchase, the upset price is 2367 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

These lands hold of a subject-superior; they are agreeably situated upon the water of Milk, within five miles of Lockerby and Ecclefechan, and four from the lime-quarries of Blacketrigg. They are very extensive, consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture ground, in a proper proportion.—The soil is of a fine sharp foil.—The last is fit both for sheep and black cattle. The whole being almost in a state of nature, are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on at a moderate expense. There are large pastures in different parts of the estate, which are very valuable, and being fence in that part of the country. A mansion-house, garden, and offices, are also on the premises, with a considerable quantity of young wood, natural and planted.

If more agreeable to offerers, the above lands will be exposed in the two following lots:

LOT I. To consist of the Lands of Lairdholme and Lin. hall, presently possessed by Mrs Johnston, the proven free rent of which is 831 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling.

On this lot is the mansion-house, garden, and offices.

LOT II. To consist of the Farm of Ravenshill, possessed by Thomas Johnston, at 34 l. 14 s. 8 d. of nett rent, after all deductions.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr Kilpatrick depute-clerk of Session; and further information may be got by applying to James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover-street, or to Mr Peter Bell at Carterton, near Moffat, on the estate.

By Adjournment - Upset-prices reduced.

Lands and Superiorities in Ayrshire.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of December 1786, betwixt five and seven afternoon.

The REMAINING LANDS and ESTATE belonging to Dr JOHN CAMPBELL of Wellwood, DAVID MACLURE of Shawwood, and GEORGE MCCREE of Pitcon, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of SHAWWOOD, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 26 l. 18 s. 4 d. which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchase, or 2792 l. 3 s. 4 d. but the upset-price is now reduced to twenty and a half years purchase, or L. 2601 15 10

This Lot holds of a subject-superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty. It is agreeably situated within four miles of Ayr, and commands a beautiful prospect of that town and bay, with the country adjacent. The lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the inclosures surrounded with belts of planting, which are thriving. They were, till within these two years, in the proprietor's natural pasture; and have been since set mostly for grass and pasture.

LOT II. The Lands of ADAMHILL, and COAL thereof, with the teinds of said lands, lying in the parish of Craigie, and shire of Ayr, holding of a subject-superior.

The proven free rent of the Lands, exclusive of the coal therein, is 294 l. 19 s. 2 d. which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchase, L. 6489 1 8

And the proven free rent of the coal in said lands is 40 l. which was formerly valued at ten years purchase, or

Together, L. 6539 1 8

But the upset-price of the said land is now reduced to twenty years purchase, L. 5399 3 4

And the said coal to nine years purchase 360 0 0

Together, L. 6259 3 4

LOT III. The Superiority and Feu-duty of the Lands of OVER and MIDDLE WELLWOODS, lying in the parish of Muirkirk, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free feu-duty is 119 l. 11 s. 9 d. 5-raths Sterling, which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchase, or 2630 l. 19 s. 3 d. 2-raths, but the upset-price is now reduced to twenty years purchase, or

L. 2391 15 8 5-raths

This superiority holds of the Crown, and is rated in the valuation-books at 156 l. 10 s. 8 d. Scots.

LOT IV. Dr Campbell's right of liferent to the Superiority of the Lands of MURHOUSE MAILING, lying in the parish of Muirkirk, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free feu-duty is 16 s. 5 d. 4-raths; and Dr Campbell's liferent right was formerly valued at six years purchase, or 4 l. 18 s. 8 d. But is now reduced to something less than five years purchase, or

L. 4 0 0

LOT V. The Lands of NOTRH-HILL of Auchmillan, lying in the parish of Soron, and shire of Ayr, holding of a subject superior, to which Dr Campbell has right jus mariti.

The proven free rent is 39 l. 6 s. 3 d. 4-raths; and Dr Campbell's jus mariti was formerly valued at six years purchase, or 235 l. 17 s. 8 d.; but the upset-price is now reduced to four years purchase, or

L. 196 11 4

LOT VI. The SURPLUS RENT arising from a TACK of the Farm of BROWNHILL, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, and shire of Ayr, set by Colonel Hunter of Brownhill to David McClure, and sublet by David McClure to Hugh McClure.

The proven surplus rent payable to David McClure is 100 l.; and which for the nine years of the tack to run after Martinmas 1786, was valued at five years purchase, or 500 l. but the upset-price is now reduced to four years purchase, or

L. 400 0 0

The articles of sale and title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of Session; and further information may be got, by applying to James Thomson, writer to the signet, Hanover-street, in whose hands are plans and measurements of part of the subjects under sale.